LE CENTRE CULTUREL DE "ROSE GARDEN"

Le Centre Culturel de "Rose Garden" comprend au village typiquement thaïlandais. Ici, vous verrez des villageois au travail, fabriquant des objets d' artisanats : le tissage manuel de la soie, la fabrication de poteries, la peinture de parasols, la fabrication de masques pour le théâtre masqué, le tissage de nattes, la fabrication de poupées, la sculpture de fruits, le tressage de fleurs, le pilage de riz et même la fabrication de l'argenterie et de la laque. Vous verrez également une collection d'objets antiques de plusieurs régions du pays anssi bien qu'une exposition de costumes thaïs de chaque période historiques avec différents styles régionaux, du nord jusqu'au sud de Thaïlande. Tout cela et encore beaucoup d' autres aspects de la vie villageoise y sont présentés. Un grand nombre de souvenirs et de cadeaux sont disponibles pour vous rappeler plus tard votre visite.

LES SPECTACLES CULTURELS DU VILLAGE THAILANDAIS

Vous aurez l'occasion de témoigner des spectacles uniques et inoubliables de " Thai Village Cultural Show", mondialement counu. Chaque soir, plus de 150 artistes présentent des spectacles facinants avec un mélange de culture, d' héritage et de façon de vivre sous formes de dances, cérémonies, rites, sports et distractions.

LE CLOU DES SPECTACLES SONT :

- Une démonstration d'arts martiaux thaïlandais, de boxe thaie et de combat au sarbre, dont l'origine dâté d'il y a plus de 600 ans.
- Le rite joyeux et romantique de la cérémonie traditionnelle de mariage.
- La dance vivante des tribus montagnardes, la dance gracieuse des ongles du nord du pays, la dance rythmique des bambous, la dance Kala du sud et la dance joyeuse de Yoey de la région centrale.
- Les éléphants au travail tels qu'ils font actuellement dans la forêt de teck de la Thaïlande. (Une promenade à dos d'éléphant vous amusera.)

Tout cela et encore beaucoup d'autres expériences vous attendent au Centre Culture de "Rose Garden"

We've got more than roses.

The environment: Unspoiled, clean

The memories: Where time relaxes

The culture: A spectacular introduction

The riverside: Relaxed dining, traditional

The hotel: Grand, gracious, 193 rooms

The comfort: Exquisite, to say the least

The ambience: Five restaurants, all yours

The body: Ozone filtered, chlorine-free

The course: "One of the world's 24 best"

The Thai experience: Faithfully yours

The Rose Garden
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e-mail: hotel@rose-garden.com website: www.rose-garden.com

German/French

The Rose Garden
APRIME RESORT

The Rose Garden Cultural Centre
The unique and unforgettable experience of world-renowed Thai Village Cultural Show

THE ROSE GARDEN CULTURAL CENTRE

The Rose Garden Cultural Centre comprises a large area of the resort which has been developed into a typical Thai village. Here, you will see villagers, in their natural habitat, working to create traditional village handicrafts. Silk-weaving, pottery-making, umbrella-painting, Khon mask making, mat weaving, dollmaking, fruit carving, garland-making, rice-pounding, even the intricate crafting of silver and laquerware. You will also see impressive displays of Thai period costumes and the busy everyday activitiy of a typical Thai market as well as different styles of Thai houses from North to South and an intriguing display of antiques from various parts of Thailand. These and many more fascinating aspects of Thai Village life are depicted and a wide range of gifts and souvenirs are available to remind you of your visit.

THE THAI VILLAGE CULTURAL SHOW

You will have the opportunity of witnessing the unique and unforgettable experience of the world-renowned Thai Village Cultural Show. Daily, over 150 performers vividly portray a fascinating cross section of Thailand's culture, heritage and way of life; dances, ceremonies, rituals, sports and pastimes. The 60 minute, action-packed show is highlighted by :

- exciting displays of Thai martial arts, Thai boxing and sword fighting-combat skills which date back over 600 years.
- romantic and joyful rituals of the traditional Thai wedding ceremony.
- rich pageantry of Buat Naag-the ceremony of ordination into the Buddhist monkhood.
- lively tribal dancers; the graceful Fingernail Dance from the North, the rhythmic Bamboo Dance, The Kala Dance from the south and the joyful Yoey Dance from the Central Plains.
- elephants at work as they still do today in the teak forests of northern Thailand. (You will enjoy riding on them.)

Those and many more unique and unforgettable experiences await you at The Rose Garden Cultural Centre. We believe you will treasure the memories of your visit for a long time to come.

DAS ROSENGARTEN-KULTURZENTRUM

Das Rosengarten-Kulturzentrum ist ein typisch thailändisches Dorf. Hier können Sie die Dorfbewohner bei ihrer traditionellen kunsthandwerklichen Arbeit beobachten, z.B. beim Seidenweben, bei der Herstellung von Töpfen, Khon-Masken, Matten, Puppen und Girlanden, beim Bemalen der Regenschirme, beim Schnitzen von Früchten und sogar bei der komplizierten Herstellung von Silber- und Lackwaren. Ein besonderes Ereignis ist die Vorführung wunderschöner Thai-Kostüme aus den verschiedensten Epochen. Im Rosengarten-Kulturzentrum können Sie die unterschiedlichen Baustile der Thai-Häuser kennenlernen, so wie sie im Norden, im Osten oder im Süden Thailands gebaut wurden. Auberdem werden faszinierende Aspekte des thailändischen Dorflebens dargestellt, z.B. das bäuerliche Reisstampfen. Ein vielfältiges Angebot von Geschenken und Souvenirs macht Ihnen die Erinnerung an Ihren Besuch bei uns zu einer Freude.

Sie haben die Gelegenheit, eine weltbekannte Vorstellung in unserem Thai-Dorf mitzuerleben. Jeden Tag werden über 150 Darsteller das faszinierende Erbe der thailändischen Kultur zeigen :

- die Lebensart der Thais
- Tänze
- Zeremonien
- Riten und Sportarten

Die 60-Minuten-Show erreicht ihren Höhepunkt durch :

- die atemberaubende Vorstellung der Thai-Kampfkunst : das Thai-Boxen und der Schwert-Zweikampf, Kampftechniken mit einer über 600-jährigen Vergangenheit.
- das romantische und stimmungsvolle Ritual der traditionellen Hochzeitszeremonie.
- Buat Naag - die Zeremonie der Ordination, des Eintritts in das buddhistische Mönchtum.
- traditionelle Thai-Tänze : der elegante Fingertanz aus dem Norden, der rhythmische Bambus-Tanz, der Kala-Tanz aus dem Süden und der fröhliche Tanz aus der Zentral-Ebene.
- Elefanten bei der Arbeit, die sie auch heute noch in den Teakholzwäldern Nordthailands verrichten. (Sie werden auch das Vergnügen eines Elefantenrittes haben.)

Dieses einmalige, unvergeBliche Erlebnis und noch vieles andere mehr erwartet Sie im Rosengarten-Kulturzentrum.

The Rose Garden
APRIME RESORT

By Fax to: +230 674 0488
1-page(s) including cover sheet

Date: September 17. 2002

Attn: Uttam Ramchurn - Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation
Re: Floating Market

Thank you for your fax re the Floating Markets in Thailand. Hereafter we try to answer your questions as plausible as possible.

1. **Since when the floating market has existed in Thailand?**
   In general Floating Markets are in existence since hundreds of years all over Thailand. Over 220 years ago when Bangkok became the capital of then Siam, (at that time and up to the 1970's Bangkok was also known as the Venice of the East) farmers from the provinces nearby came by boat to sell their goods to the town people, of whom many would use the boat as transportation. Later over the years and with the modernization streets replaced the canals (Klongs) more and more and in the 70's the Floating Market, which was one of the early tourist attractions of Bangkok, became too crowed with commercial (motor) boats that the vendors could no longer performed their trade.

   The tour operators then moved to the at that time small an idyllic Floating Market in Dammern Saduak, where it is still today. Of course with the increase of tourists it has also grown immensely.

2. **Where do the vendors at the floating market come from?**
   The vendors are mostly farmers from near and far depending on the produce they are selling, but also service providers such as snack and coffee/tea sellers as well traders who roam the rivers.

3. **What importance do the floating markets have in the culture of Thailand?**
   Beside the regular markets the Floating markets are trading points, where people meet, sell or barter their goods, exchange news etc. Meaning that like every place where people meet it is an important part of the community.

We do hope that the answers are of use to you, however please do not hesitate to contact us if you need more information.

With best regards

Heribert Gaksch
General Manager
Email: gm@rose-garden.com

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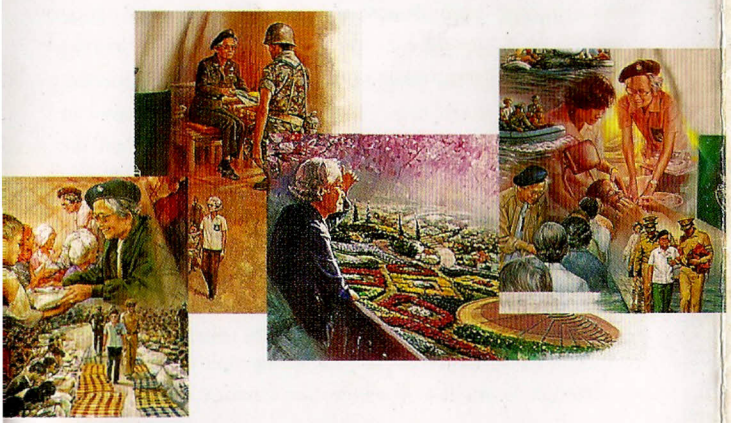
Underprivileged handicapped youth also benefited from her assistance and concern. She accepted the Foundation to Assist the Handicapped under her patronage and gave financial and material help until the end of her life to the Foundation's School for Crippled Children. The school was later named "Sri Sangwan" in her honor, after Her Royal Highness' first name.

The Princess Mother also recognized the importance of culture of every community, of whatever religion or belief system. She dedicated much effort to the betterment of the lives of the hill people in northern Thailand. Her work with them always supported the betterment of their lives within the context of their own cultural traditions and of full human rights. She promoted the preservation of traditional handicrafts as a means for the poor and isolated hill tribe communities to earn supplementary incomes. The Thai Hill Crafts Foundation under her patronage taught people how to modify their handicrafts to meet commercial standards and introduced the products to the market. She also encouraged other aspects of hill tribe development, most important of which was youth development. She made hill tribe self-reliance a central principle of development. When the Thai Hill Crafts Foundation expanded its objectives to include cultural preservation, environmental improvement in deteriorated communities, and aid to impoverished rural people, the name was changed to The Mae Fah Luang Foundation (after the name given her by the hill tribe people) under the Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother.



Sustainable Development

The Doi Tung Development Project, started under the initiative of the Princess Mother when she was age 87, can be seen as the culmination of her life's work. People's health, their education, and even their cultures can only be maintained if the environment in which they live is also healthy and can provide them with sufficient means to live. The Doi Tung mountain was beset with numerous problems arising from the wretchedly deprived lives of the tribes people: unsettled conditions among minority groups along the border, the drug trade, drug addiction, and forest encroachment for slash and burn agriculture and opium poppy fields. These activities damaged the ecosystem, and led the hill tribes to seek other sources of income. With their limited educations and opportunities, many were forced into sexual exploitation of young girls, child labor and illegal employment, prostitution, and the drug trade. Prostitution and drug addiction led to the spread of disease, in particular AIDS. It was clear that a multi-pronged approach was needed to improve the lives of the people while also improving their environment.

With the start of the Project and the Mae Fah Luang Foundation serving as coordinator, military and civilian organs of the state enterprises and numerous private sector organizations cooperated in carrying out the various programs. These began with the development of basic economic and social infrastructure such as roads, electricity, health stations and water supply, and extensive reforestation efforts, including economic forests provide incomes for the local residents.

In its 7th year, the project established occupational development centers for agriculture, handicrafts, and small-scale cottage industries, in accordance with the royal strategy of "helping them to help themselves". The project introduced economically valuable fruits and flowers, along with improved methods of cultivation. At the same time Doi Tung is being developed as a nature and culture tourist destination.

Today the villagers of the Doi Tung Development Project, whether hill tribe people, Shan, or lowland Thais, all live better lives than before. They pursue appropriate livelihoods, and have stopped planting opium and transporting drugs or engaging in prostitution. They no longer do slash and burn agriculture. The youth are studying, and their lives are filled with hope in the cool and beautiful natural surroundings. It is a most fitting tribute to the lifelong efforts of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother.

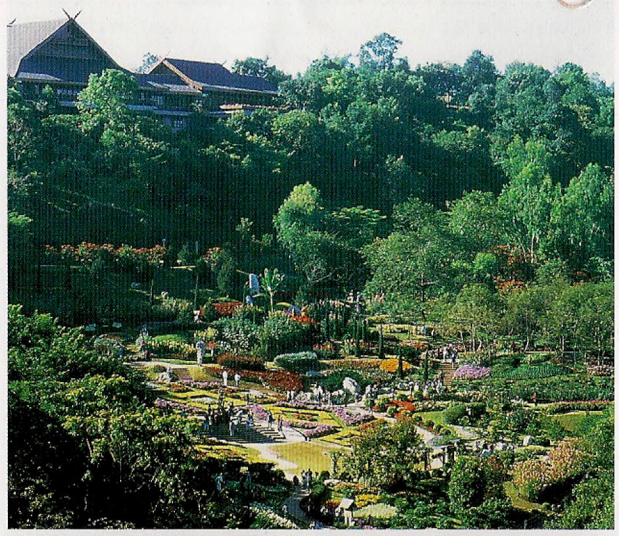
๑๐๐ปี
สมเด็จย่า
Centenary of The Princess Mother

Join Thailand in Celebrating the Centenary of a Great Personality

I will reforest Doi Tung

Doi Tung is the site of a major environmental and socio-economic development project initiated by Her Royal Highness Srinagarindra the Princess Mother, mother of His Majesty the King of Thailand, during the last years of her long and productive life. For years Her Royal Highness traveled to remote villages throughout the country to provide medical care and support for education and livelihood of the country's poorest citizens. After months of this busy schedule, she would take time off to go to Switzerland, where she had raised her family, for brief rests.

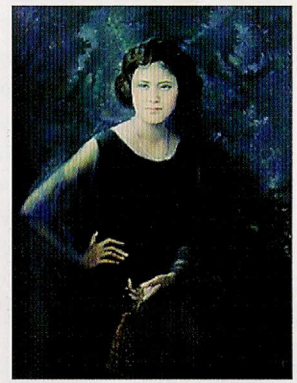
Her Royal Highness told her Private Secretary she would no longer ski after age 80, and indeed she stopped at that age. When she told her Private Secretary she would no longer travel to Switzerland after age 90, he knew he would have to find an appropriate site for her to stay. Such a site was found at 1,000 meters above sea level along the Nang Non (Sleeping Woman) mountain range in Chiang Rai Province in



northernmost Thailand. The mountains of Doi Tung fill the view to the front, while the lowlands of the Chiang Rai valley seen from the back was reminiscent of the landscape near Her Royal Highness' long-time residence in Lausanne, Switzerland.

In early 1987, Her Royal Highness visited the site at Doi Tung. She recalled an earlier visit some 20 years before, when the mountain sides were already denuded. She was pleased with the location and agreed that her "house at Doi Tung" would be built there. But it was also Her Royal Highness' nature that she must work wherever she went, so it was no surprise when she told her Private Secretary, "I will reforest Doi Tung." Thus began the project that was to occupy the last years of a life dedicated to the well-being and improvement of the lives of the Thai people.

The Life of Her Royel Highness the Princess Mother



Early Years

Somdej Phra Srinagarindra Boromarajajonani, Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother, was born into a goldsmith's family in Nonthaburi Province on 21 October 1900, and given the name Sangwan.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother lost her father when she was very young. She grew up with her mother and relatives in the community around Wat Anongkaram Temple in Thonburi, across the river from the capital of Bangkok.

She was among the first generation of Thai women given the opportunity of a modern education. As a child she first learned to read and write with her mother before regular schooling. She later attended nursing school at Siriraj Royal Medical College and graduated with her nursing certificate in 1916. A year later the young Miss Sangwan was selected to further her

nursing studies in the United States of America. Between 1917 and 1920, she took courses in preparation for advanced nursing studies.

Marriage and Motherhood: Mother of Two Kings

During her studies in the USA she met His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol, a son of His Majesty King Rama V and Queen Savang Vadhana. The couple were married by the Prince's brother, King Rama VI in a royal wedding ceremony on 10 September 1920 at Srapatum Palace, Bangkok.

The couple lived overseas for the next years, while His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol continued research and advanced studies in public health and medicine in several countries. Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother took pre-nursing studies at Simmons College in Boston, before devoting

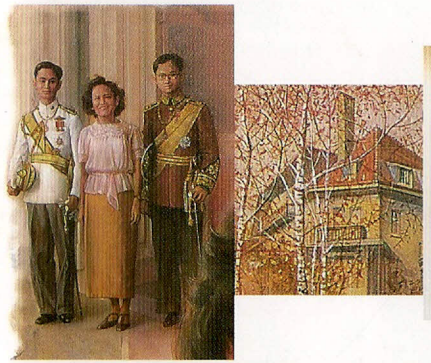
her time to the Royal couple's young family. Their first child, Her Royal Highness Princess Galyani Vadhana Kromluang Naradhivas Rajanagarindra, was born in England in 1923. Two sons soon followed: His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol born in Germany in 1925, and His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej in the United States of America in 1927.

In June 1928, His Royal Highness Prince Mahidol completed medical studies at Harvard University. Determined to use his modern medical knowledge for the good of the people, he brought his family back to Thailand. In May 1929, the Prince took an assignment as a resident physician at McCormick Hospital in the northern province of Chiang Mai.

Their married life was all too brief. On 24 September 1929, Prince Mahidol passed away. Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother, then aged 29, now was sole parent to the three royal children. Her Royal Highness moved with her children to Lausanne, Switzerland in 1933, out of concern for their educational future and for the health of her older boy.

Their life again faced a major change in 1935, when His Majesty King Rama VII abdicated. The Royal Thai Government invited Her Royal Highness' nine-year-old elder son to become King Rama VIII of the Chakri Dynasty, the first Thai king to ascend the throne under the new constitutional monarchy.

The Princess Mother undertook prime responsibility to care for the young king during the sensitive period of political transition in Thai society. She shared a constructive part in defining the duty and role of the constitutional monarchy in Thailand. When her younger son ascended the throne in 1946 at the age of 18, upon the death of his brother, Her Royal Highness



again provided excellent care for the new monarch.

The two royal sons became exemplary kings. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the longest reigning king in Thai history, is a constitutional monarch much honored and admired by foreign states, and much beloved and highly respected by the Thai people.

Development Worker

Following the royal wedding of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej in 1950, the Princess Mother moved to an apartment in Lausanne. After she returned home to Thailand, she regularly visited her residence in Switzerland to rest and recuperate from her periods of work in rural Thailand.

Whenever the Princess Mother returned home to Thailand, she visited people and government workers in remote regions. She worked ceaselessly from 1964 until her death in 1995. She initiated projects throughout the country in education, medical care the lives of the poor and underprivileged in remote areas.

Those who knew the Princess Mother or worked on projects she started all agreed that she was direct and honest, strong, intelligent, generous and full of humanitarian concerns. She chose to live a life of simplicity, always enjoying natural beauty. She liked to occupy herself at all times, with embroidery, gardening, flower pressing, and porcelain painting. Her life and activities gave clear evidence of her conviction that time should be used productively. She also had a natural bent for learning in many fields, and more commendably, applied her knowledge to practical situations to help the underprivileged.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother passed away on 18 July 1995.

But the projects she started for the benefit of the people continue. Her son, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej; her daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Galyani Vadhana Kromluang Naradhivas Rajanagarindra; and her granddaughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, carry on the work initiated by Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother.

UNESCO, in a proclamation passed by the nations of their General Conference on 16 November 1999, resolved to honor Her Royal Highness Somdej Phra Srinagarindra Boromrajajonani The Princess Mother in the year 2000, on the occasion of the centenary of her birth, as a world leader in public service in the fields of education, applied science, and human, social, and environmental development.

The Work of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother based her extensive work in education; medical care, public health, social and economic development, environmental conservation, and promotion of arts and culture on her convictions and ideals.

•She was a humanist, believing that people are born equal, but with conditional differences in knowledge, status and rank. Every person should develop towards the essential truth of his or her being and work to the best of their ability. She recognized the dignity and worth of people in all cultures and worked for all people, regardless of nationality, religion, race, or political belief.

•She adhered to the democratic ideals of rights, freedom, equality, and non-discrimination in her work and life. She respected those who worked for her, listening to their opinions, and recognizing them as important contributors to a successful project.

•She was steadfast in the scientific method of critical thinking. Her conceptualization and analysis was based on wisdom and sound reasoning, together with testing before implementation.

•She was an accomplished development worker, whose principles were flexibility and harmonization with the opportunities and environmental conditions of each place and phase of work. She emphasized that the underprivileged needed assistance that would lead to their self-sufficiency.

Health Care

In the late 1960's, the Princess Mother initiated a program of mobile medical units visiting remote villages throughout the country. First started on a small scale, these units now operate nationwide under the Princess Mother's Medical Volunteer Foundation. Each unit consists of doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, public health workers, and volunteer social workers. Their visits provide basic medical and dental services together with food and clothing distribution. Her Royal Highness often led the visits of these mobile medical units. The hill tribes people came to call her "Mae Fah Luang" or Royal mother from the sky, because this kindly, elderly woman with a ready smile would always come by helicopter to help them.

Because the villages covered by this program were remote and isolated, in or near border areas inaccessible to other mobile medical units, access was usually by helicopters; so Her Royal Highness expanded the project to include radio communication equipment to enable immediate medical consultations for difficult cases. Serious cases are sent to provincial hospitals as patients under the sponsorship of Her Royal Highness. Most regain their health and return home to pursue their livelihoods.

Besides providing extension services for health care in remote areas, the Medical Volunteer Foundation is active in dissemination of primary health care, health education, immunization, and treatment of indigenous diseases.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother also offered health care assistance through many other medical and health related charitable organizations and foundations. She was concerned that people with disabilities should receive proper treatment, prevention service, self-care advice, artificial limbs, education, security, occupations, and encouragement so that they could make their lives as full and satisfied participants in society. For women who suffer from breast cancer, Her Royal Highness' assistance was through the Breast Foundation under her patronage.

In recognition of her medical and public health work, Her Royal Highness was the first recipient of the World Health Organization's "Health For All" gold medal in December 1990.

Education and Culture

The Princess Mother saw that illiteracy from lack of educational opportunities was a key obstacle to human resource and national development. When she learned about the Border Patrol Police project started in 1956 to set up schools for children of the hill tribes and remote villagers, she took the program under her patronage. She knew from her experience that a large number of hill tribe children did not have the opportunity to learn within the school system because they were not Thai citizens, and as they could neither read nor write, were therefore unable to improve their lives and communities.

Through her own funds and donations from international groups, she started a training program in 1973 for hill tribe children. The program stressed classroom instruction, work training, and self-help. This program was reorganized in 1979 to enable the youths to further their studies beyond the compulsory level, to pursue higher general and vocational education, and to learn about ethics, human values, and appropriate attitudes. Her Royal Highness again expanded the program in 1986, to include other underprivileged children in remote areas. The program content remained the same, but children from Thai as well as hill tribes could benefit.

Location

Operating Hours : 6.30 - 9.30 p.m.
(Show Time 7.45 p.m.)
Free city hotel pick up
For Reservation : Tel. (66 53) 304121-3, 260504

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Authentic Lanna Dining & Shows

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Chiang Mai Office
139 Moo 4 Nong Pakrung, A.Muang, Chiang Mai 50000 Tel. (66 53) 304121-3, 260504

For Taxi : คุ้มขันโตก ในโครงการเชียงใหม่บิสสิเนสพาร์ค ข้าง ม.พายัพ ริมถนนซุปเปอร์เชียงใหม่-ลำปาง ทางเข้าด้านข้างคาร์ฟู

Experience Lanna Heritage at

Khum Khantoke

Chiang Mai Thailand

Authentic Lanna Dining and Shows

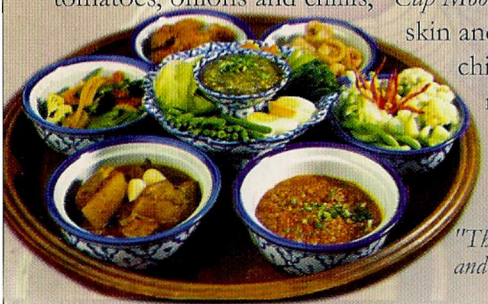
The ancient kingdom of Lanna,once the power base for the whole of Northern Thailand, can trace its origin back 5,000 years. The "Land of a million rice fields," which reached its most powerful period during the reign of King Tilorokarat (1548-1580), is completely different from other provinces of Thailand in culture, custom and cuisine, and it is generally acknowledged the women of Lanna are the most beautiful, and the people the friendliest and politest in the country.

The very spirit of ancient Lanna is once again recreated at Khum Khantoke. Today guests can enjoy a touch of Lanna' s gracious hospitality with traditional dining, dancing and entertainment as seen nowhere else in Asia.

Experience Chiang Mai' s showpiece. Entertain guests and friends at Khum Khantoke, a lasting experience that should not be missed.

With the lovely garden setting, Khum Khantoke is located on the bank of the tranquil Kao River with the majestic silhouette of Doi Suthep mountain forming the impressive background. Lanna' s cultural atmosphere is reflected through its careful design of architecture and decoration.

A Khum Khantoke' s classic dinner includes steamed rice or sticky rice with such tempting specialties as *"Kaeng Hang-Le"*- a pork curry with garlic, ginger and other spices, *"Namprik Ong"*- minced pork cooked with tomatoes, onions and chillis, *"Cap Moo"*- fried crispy pork skin and special deep fried chicken among the many choices. Special menus are, also available upon request when made at least 24 hours in advance.



"The Freshest Ingredients and Original Flavour Recipes..."

Entertainment and shows are presented by talented performers and musicians from Chiang Mai College of Dramatic Art. Various performances include *Klong Sabad Chai* or Drum Show; *Pong Lang*, the north-eastern traditional band; Thai Classical Dance (*Khon*) and Silk Reeling Dance. During the high season, shows are performed in the open-air upon an outdoor stage so everyone can enjoy the atmosphere and surroundings.

"Pong Lang"

We can accommodate 350 guests indoors and 800 guests outdoors. Whether you are part of an incentive group or an individual guest, we also provide for special functions as well.

Khum Khantoke assures you a very special memorable evening